

## حروف الجر Prepositions

## in

تأتي مع الأماكن المغلقة والمدن والدول والقارات وأجزاء البيت والعالم والشوارع

In the garden/bedroom/ in London / in Europe /in a building /in a box / in my wallet in the world / town/ in the street

تأتي قبل السنين / الشهور / فصول السنة / فترات اليوم/العقود

In June / in 2015 /in the 1990s / in summer / in the morning/in the afternoon/in the evening/ in the new year

تأتي مع القرون/ العصور / الفترات الطويلة/ الأزمنة / خلال وقت

in the next century/in the Ice Age/ in the past/future/present -/ in a moment /in two minutes  
تأتي مع الأزمنة ووسائل المواصلات التي لا يمكن الحركة فيها إذا سبقها أدوات نكرة أو معرفة

In the west/ in the south / in a taxi/ car / in a helicopter

## On

تأتي قبل (الأيام / التاريخ/ الاعياد / الاجازة)

on Sunday / on 5<sup>th</sup> October/ on Tuesday morning/ on Christmas Day /on holiday/ birthday

تأتي عند وصف مكان (شيء على سطح شيء آخر) والاختراعات الحديثة

on the table / on TV // on the floor /on the ceiling/ on the menu/ on the internet

تأتي قبل وسائل المواصلات قبلها أداة معرفة ونكرة ويمكن الحركة فيها أو ركوب على ظهر حيوان

on ( a bicycle / a motorbike / a plane / a ship / a bus ) on foot / on a horse / an elephant

وتأتي أيضا مع

on the left/ on the right/ on the way / on a page/ on sale في المزداد / on fire مشتعل به النار on the corner of/ on the night of ليلة محددة

## at

تأتي قبل وقت محدد / الساعات / العطلة الأسبوعية والاستراحة/ أوقات الوجبات/التعبيرات

At ( noon/ lunchtime/ midday/ midnight/night/ sunrise/sunset / dinner time) at 3 o'clock /at 10.30 / at the moment /at present/ at the weekend/ at break

تأتي مع الأماكن الصغيرة أو تحديد مكان أو الموقع والعناوين

At work / at school / at university /at home / at college/ at reception/ at the bus stop

At crossroads / at the entrance / at the end of the road / at the front desk

## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

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## AT

## TIMES OF DAY

at 4 o'clock  
at 10:30  
at noon  
at midnight

## MEALTIMES

at lunchtime  
at dinnertime

## HOLIDAYS

at Christmas  
at Eastern  
at the weekend

## EXPRESSIONS

at present  
at the moment  
at night

## IN

## MONTHS

in April

## SEASONS

in the summer  
in the spring

## YEARS

in 1990

## DECADES

in the 80s

## CENTURIES

in the 20th century

## LONG PERIODS

in the ice age  
in the present  
in the past

## PARTS OF THE DAY

in the morning  
in the afternoon  
in the evening  
at night

## ON

## DAYS

on Tuesday  
on Saturday  
on my birthday  
on Christmas day  
on Halloween

## DATES

on 15th June  
on 20th May  
on our anniversary

## PARTS OF SPECIFIC DAY

on Monday morning  
on Friday evening  
on Saturday night  
on Sunday afternoon

⚠ **LAST/NEXT** at/in/on  
❌ Call me at the next weekend.  
✅ Call me next weekend.  
❌ I met her on the last Friday.  
✅ I met her last Friday.

**1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

**1. I have a hospital appointment ..... 9.00 am**

a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for

**2. My first class is ..... noon.**

a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for

**3. She started working there ..... January.**

a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for

**4.The author's name is ..... the cover of the book.**

a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**5.Do you think we will go to Jupiter ..... the future?**

a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**6. I leave work early ..... Fridays.**

a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**7. Stop worrying about the past and live ..... the present.**

a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**8.Where will you be ..... the New Year's?**

a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for

**9.Luckily the weather was perfect ..... her wedding day**

a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for

**10.Holidaying..... France is easy if you speak French**

a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for

**11. We went out for a meal ..... my birthday**

a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**12.Can you write it .....that piece of paper?**

a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**13. We are located ..... the seventh floor of the building.**

a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**14. The library is.....the corner of our street.**

a.for                      b. on                      c. of                      d. to

**15. The movie is set ..... the 18th century.**

a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

**17.We finished the marathon .....the same time.**

a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in

18. I like to watch the parade .....Independence Day

a.on b.at c.in d.for

19. I get up late .....Saturday mornings

a.on b.at c.in d.for

20. I live on the 7th floor ..... 21 Oxford Street in London

a.on b.at c.in d.for

21. Her birthday is .....20th November.

a.on b.at c.in d.for

22. The shop is .....the end of the street.

a.on b.at c.in d.for

23. I usually get up ..... half past eight.

a.on b.at c.in d.for

24. They asked him where he was ..... the night of the fire.

a.on b.at c.in d.for

25. I'll come back to that point ..... a moment.

a.on b.at c.in d.for



## The present simple



### ١. الشكل Form:

- يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I وyou وwe وthey. أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it نصرف الفعل كالتالي:
١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings)
  ٢. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes - mixes)
  ٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن نحذف ونضيف ies. (cries - tries)
  ٤. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e / i / o / u) نضيف s فقط. (enjoys - plays - prays)



### ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I often watch television in the evening. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.

٣. المواقف أو الأفعال التي دائما أو عادة حقيقية:

-Mohamed Salah gives money to help people in his hometown

I live in Cairo / he works in factory / she likes English .

٤. يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات والمسرح والسينما والمدرسة والحصص والامتحانات ..... الخ

e.g. Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow.

The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.

-our next exams start in may.

-- The lesson doesn't finish until two o'clock.

### ٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

## أولاً ظروف التكرار

( Always دائماً , usually عادة , often غالباً , sometimes أحياناً , ever دائماً/للأبد , never أبداً , rarely نادراً , scarcely نادراً , seldom نادراً , hardly بالكاد , frequently بصورة متكررة , generally بصورة متكررة , from time to time من وقت لآخر , occasionally بين الحين والآخر , كل every , عمومأ )

## ثانياً الظروف الزمنية

every/each ( day /week/ month / year ) / in the ( morning / afternoon / evening ) at night /noon on ( Saturdays / Fridays ..... ) / once /twice /three times a ( day / week / month / year ) daily / weekly / monthly / yearly = annually

## لاحظ الآتي

١- تأتي ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الاساسي مع المضارع البسيط :

. تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv ( I / We / you / They ) فاعل الجملة  
. تكلمة الجملة + فعل ب s/es/ies + (ظرف التكرار) + adv ( He / She ) فاعل الجملة مفرد

e.g - We **usually** watch TV in the evening. - They **sometimes** talk on the phone  
- He **never** plays football- Heba **always** reads English books..

٢- تأتي ظروف التكرار بعد v. to be

. تكلمة الجملة + صفة + (ظرف التكرار) + adv ( am/is/are ) + فاعل الجملة

e.g They are **usually** late. Noha is **always** clever.  
- I **am never** late for school. - She is **always** tired in the evenings.

## ٣- يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية وتأتي في نهاية الجملة أو أولها

**every (day /week/ month /year )**

→ Rania goes to the club **every Monday**. **Every Monday** Rania goes to the club.

## ٤- النفي Negation

١- نستخدم ( don't ) مع ( i / they/ we / you ) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- They **don't like** pizza. I **don't play** football on Friday.

٢- نستخدم ( doesn't ) مع ( he/ she /it ) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

He **doesn't like** eating fish. - she **doesn't want** a new dress.

٣- يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفي مكان doesn't ويأتي بعدها فعل منتهي (s)

Ex :Ahmed **doesn't study** English = Ahmed **never studies** English

## ٥- السؤال Question

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv (you/they) + Do + كلمة استفهام  
تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv (اسم مفرد) + Does + (he/she/it/your) + كلمة استفهام

✓-When do you usually Watch TV?

-- I usually watch TV at 7 p.m

✓- How does your father always go to work?

-- he always goes by car.

نتبع الآتي : عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No

Do + (you/they) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ؟

Does + (he/she/it/your + اسم مفرد) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ؟

→ Do they often play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

How often + Does/do + (فاعل) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ؟



( always – usually – never – every week – once – twice – three times ) أجابة ب )

Ex. How often do you go to the library ? I go to library twice a week

→ How often do you fly abroad ? I fly abroad once a month

How often does Ali have history ? He has history three times a week.

المبنى للمجهول Passive

am / is/are (not) + p.p + مفعول

→ Football **is played** around the world. Comic films **aren't watched** by Heba



تركيبات هامة :- ( يعناد ان )

للتعبير عن العادة الحالية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات:

1- (Be / get) + used to + ("v + ing" / noun)

2- It is SB's habit + to + inf

3- فاعل + (am / is / are) + in the habit of + "v + ing"

4- مضارع بسيط + usually + فاعل

5- (Noun / "v + ing") + is + SB's habit.



e.g. ## Amr **is used to studying** hard.

# Amr **is in the habit of studying**

# Amr **usually studies** hard.

# It is Amr's habit **to study** hard.

# Studying hard is Amr's habit.



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Don't be late , the bus ..... At exactly ten o'clock.

a- Leaves                      b- going to leave                      c- has left                      d- left

2-Our last lesson ..... at two o'clock this afternoon.

a-is finishing                      b-will finish                      c-finishes                      d-going to finish

3. The train to Cairo is on platform four and it .....in thirty minutes.

a) is leaving                      b) will be leaving                      c) leaves                      d) will leave

4. The programme ..... at seven o'clock this evening.

a- starts                      b- will start                      c- started                      d- is starting

5-There's a good film on TV tonight. It ..... at ten o'clock.

a) is going to finish                      b) will finish                      c) finishes                      d) is finishing

6. My brother ..... three languages.

a. **is speaking**                      b. **spoken**                      c. **speaks**                      d. **speak**

7. The sun ..... rises in the west.

a. **never**                      b. **always**                      c. **often**                      d. **ever**

8-Surgeons ..... usually see small things by the naked eye

a. **didn't**                      b. **aren't**                      c. **doesn't**                      d. **don't**



9- Amal.....to her school on foot.

- a) goes usually      b) usually goes      c) go usually      d) usually go

10- The Earth.....around the sun.

- a) move      b) moved      c) moving      d) moves

11- He.....gets up early. He is always late.

- a) doesn't      b) never      c) ever      d) hasn't

12- She is used to .....at night.

- a) study      b) studied      c) studying      d) studies

13- Scientists.....useful things that help their countries to develop.

- a) do always      b) always do      c) are always      d) always are

14- Hany never.....lies. He is admired for his honesty.

- a) tell      b) telling      c) tells      d) has told

15- Turn off the lights when you.....the room.

- a) leave      b) leaves      c) were leaving      d) had left

16- The final match.....at 7 p.m. this evening.

- a) will start      b) is going to start      c) started      d) starts

17) Omar..... That's why he is always fit.

- a. smoke      b. don't smokes      c. doesn't smokes      d. never smokes

18. We are.....ready to help you. Don't worry.

- a) always      b) hardly      c) never      d) rarely

19. Huda.....late for work.

- a. never is      b. is never      c. never has      d has never

20. My son.....ambitious and he wants to study medicine.

- a) is always      b) always is      c) doesn't always      d) isn't always.

21. What time does he usually ..... work?

- a. leave      b. leaves      c. leaving      d. left

22- Does Ali .....coffee with his family ?

- a drink always      b drinks always      c always drink      d always drinks

23. My sister.....ready for the exam.

- a. doesn't      b. don't      c. aren't      d. isn't

24- Sama and Hend always.....in the home.

- a. help      b. helping      c. helps      d. to help

25. A: How..... do you watch TV? B : Twice a week.

- a. many      b. long      c. much      d. often

26- My father.....reads the newspaper in the morning. He reads it every morning.

- a. often      b. never      c. always      d. sometimes

27-.....children like playing computer games ?

- a. Does      b. Do      c. Are      d. Were

28. What time.....your first lesson this morning?

- a. is      b. are      c. does      d. do

29. I always talk to my friends before school.....

- a. started      b. starting      c. start      d. starts

**2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1. What time is the next train to Aswan? (leave)

2 – He never comes late .

[ doesn't ]

- 3.The train from Cairo to Alex is at 7 a.m. ( leaves)
- 4- I always go to bed late. (never)
- 5- It is his habit to drink a cup of coffee after lunch. (usually)
- 6- Mother is after me all the time to do my homework. (always)
- 7-We go to the theatre from time to time. (occasionally)
- 8-What's your brother's job? (What does )
- 9 – She doesn't speak French [ never ]
10. Manal always helps people. (helpful)
- 11.our train arrives on time regularly . ( always )
- 12.He usually plays football on Friday. (used)

## Unit 2 Let's go shopping

### Adjectives الصفات



الصفة عادة تصف الاسم وتأتي غالبا قبله أو تأتي بعد فعل (v to be)  
He bought a **smart** phone last night.

The animal I saw in the field was **frightening**.

أو تأتي بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

١- تأتي بعد الأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

She is nice.

He will be sad.

They have been happy.

The food went bad.

He grows angry.

The sea turned rough.

٢- إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتي بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy.

That sounds **great**

٣- إذا جاءت بمعنى (له ملمس feel – له مذاق taste – له رائحة smell) يأتي بعدها صفة

The cloth feels smooth.

The food tastes nice.

### Degree of adjectives

والآن تأتي إلى درجات الصفات الثلاثة.

positive

الصفة

Comparative

المقارنة

Superlative

التفضيل

### Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة صفة + er + than	Superlative تفضيل the + صفة + est
tall طويل	taller than	the tallest
rare نادر	rarer than	the rarest
fine جميل	finer than	The finest
sweet حلو	sweeter than	the sweetest
big كبير	bigger than	the biggest
spicy متبل / حار	spicier than	the spiciest

- لاحظ: ١- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ e نضيف لها r عند المقارنة و st عند التفضيل large - larger- largest  
٢- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ y وقبلها حرف ساكن نقلب y الى i ثم نضيف er او est heavy - heavier- heaviest :  
٣- بعض الصفات المنتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الاخير + er hot - hotter -hottest

### Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة more .... than less .... than	Superlative تفضيل the most... + صفة the least ... + صفة
popular محبوب / شعبي	more popular than	the most/least popular
expensive باهظ الثمن	more expensive than	the most expensive
modern حديث	More/less modern than	the most modern
traditional تقليدي	more traditional than	the most traditional

### Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
good / well جيد	better than	the best
bad / ill سيء	worse than	the worst
Little قليل	less than	the least
many / much/a lot of كثير	more than	the most
Late متأخر	later than latter than	the latest the last
Far بعيد (مسافة) Far بعيد (كمية)	farther than further than	the farthest the furthest

ex. She ran **farther** than the rest.

Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.



## Comparative

## صفات المقارنة



نستخدم الصيغة من الدرجة الثانية (المقارنة) في الحالات الآتية:

١ - لبيان المقارنة الضمنية لشئيين مع عدم ذكر احد طرفي المقارنة

This shirt is small. I need a bigger one.

He wants a more expensive car

٢ - للمقارنة بيت شيئين أو شخصين أو مجموعتين.

My new flat is colder than the old one.

The museum is usually more crowded on a Saturday than a Sunday

٣ - لوصف كيفية تغير شيء.

He is feeling happier. My brother is getting better.

٤ يمكن استخدام less قبل الصفات المكونة من مقطع واحد وليس more

Hoda is taller than Nada. Nada is less tall than Hoda

♦ يمكن استخدام صفتي مقارنة للدلالة على التغير المستمر في شيء

♦ ولاحظ أن الصفة بعد and تأخذ نفس شكل الصفة قبلها.

- ♦ It's becoming harder and harder to find a job.
- ♦ It's becoming more and more difficult to find a job.
- ♦ These days more and more people are learning English.
- ♦ The weather is getting colder and colder.

## 6. almost as + صفة + as

## slightly/a bit/a little + صفة مقارنة + than

✗ يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق ليس كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئين

✗ I'm almost as old as my brother.

✗ Reham thinks that her friend is slightly prettier than her.

→ traveling by train is a little/ a bit cheaper than traveling by car.

## 7. much/ a lot/ far + صفة مقارنة + than

CC يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئين

→ Her illness was far more serious than we expected.

→ English is much easier to study than Chinese

→ Gold is a lot/ much more expensive than salt.

## Superlative

## صفات التفضيل

نستخدم الصيغة من الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل) في الحالات الآتية:

١ - عند مقارنة ثلاثة أشخاص أو أشياء أو أكثر ( شخص وباقي الأشخاص أو شيء وباقي الأشياء )

Oysters are one of the rarest meals you can eat in France.

He bought the most expensive suit in the shop.

٢ - عند وصف extremes ( الأشياء المتطرفة ) ( الأعلى / الأطعب / الأعلى ثمناً ) أشخاص

Mount Everest is the highest mountain on earth.



١- نستخدم (as صفة من الدرجة الأولى as) عند تساوي شخصين أو شيئين في نفس الصفة

as + صفة + as =

وجه المقارنة الثاني + the same (noun) as + وجه المقارنة الأول

♦ Samy is as tall as Samir = Sami is the same height as samir.

وتأتي بعد (as

١- مفعول عبارة عن (noun). أو ضمير مفعول : (me, him, her, it, you, us, them)

-She is as young as him/Ali.

٢- ضمير فاعل (I, he, she, it, you, we, they): بشرط أن يكون بعده (فعل) كالاتي:

-She is as young as he is.

٢- عند نفي صفة التساوي نستخدم

not as / so + صفة + as = less + صفة + than

.Dina is not as /so tall as Heba = Dina is less tall than Heba = Heba is taller than Dina

٣- لاحظ أيضا استخدام زمن المضارع التام مع الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة:

That was really a good film. In fact, it was the best film I have ever seen.

٤- عند وجود the في المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين فقط نستخدم comparative

Leila is the younger of the two girls.

Who is the taller of the two brothers?

٥- نستخدم صيغة المقارنة في التركيب الآتي- : (كلما.....كلما)

The	{	(صفة + er)	}	فعل + فاعل	The	{	(صفة + er)	}	فعل + فاعل
	{	( more /less + صفة )				{	( more /less + صفة )		
	{	( صفة شاذة )				{	( صفة شاذة )		

- The harder you study, the higher marks you get.

- The more expensive the hotel (is), the better the service (is).-

٧- لا نستخدم the قبل الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة إذا سبقها ملكية:

Naguib Mahfouz is Egypt's best novelist.

٨- يمكن استخدام most بدون the وتعطى معنى very قبل صفة او حال

Hala is most pretty = Hala is very pretty.

٩- أحيانا نستخدم best /most بدون the في نهاية الجملة فيكون معناها very much مثل

Of all sports, I like tennis best (most) .

١٠- لاحظ استخدام in مع الاماكن بعد صفة التفضيل

The longest river in the world (Not: of the world)

The best student in the class / The best player in the team

e.g. Cairo is farther than benha

١١- نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات :

he gave me further details ..... : نستخدم (further) بمعنى أكثر من ذلك –

### ١٢. لاحظ استخدام الصفة في هذا التركيب:

**It ( be ) + adj. + of + someone + to do something**

(nice / kind / stupid / silly / clever / polite / careless)

- ♣ It was careless of Jack to leave the door unlocked.
- ♣ It was very generous of Ann to lend us the money.

#### 1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- I love all my family, but I love my father ..... of all.  
a) more                      b) much                      c) the more                      d) most
- 2- Perhaps I looked bad this morning, but she looked .....  
a) worse    b) the worst    c) more badly    d) badly
- 3- Heba's wearing her ..... dress today.  
a) more new                      b) newer than                      c) the newest                      d) newest
4. Huda is ..... fatter than her sister.  
a) little                      b) less                      c) a bit                      d) more
5. For ..... information , contact the receptionist.  
a) farther                      b) further                      c) furthest                      d) far
6. English is ..... to study than Chinese  
a) easy                      b) more easier                      c) much easier                      d) less easier
- 7- I don't read as ..... books as you do  
a- more                      b- much                      c- many                      d- most
- 8- It was ..... of her to waste all her money.  
a- more foolish                      b- less foolish                      c- foolish                      d- least foolish
- 9- He was not ..... as his colleagues.  
a- helpful                      b- as helpful                      c- more helpful                      d- less helpful
- 10- The ..... fat you eat, the healthier you become.  
a- less                      b- much                      c- least                      d- most
11. Although we aren't rich, my children go to ..... schools in the city.  
a) the best                      b) the most                      c) as good                      d) the better
12. A falcon has got a ..... eyesight than a human.  
a) good                      b) better                      c) best                      d) bad
13. Unfortunately her illness was ..... we thought at first.  
a) serious                      b) more serious                      c) more serious than                      d) the most serious
14. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere .....  
a) more quiet                      b) much quiet                      c) quieter                      d) most quiet
15. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something ..... interesting.  
a) much                      b) most                      c) less                      d) more
16. You were a little depressed yesterday, but you look ..... today.  
a) happier                      b) more happy                      c) much happy                      d) happiest
- 17 I think air pollution is ..... more dangerous than sound pollution.  
a) so                      b) a lot                      c) many                      d) a lot of
18. We aren't the same height. You're ..... than me.  
a) taller                      b) higher                      c) longer                      d) bigger
19. Sanaa is the ..... of the two sisters.  
a) young                      b) as young as                      c) youngest                      d) younger
20. The ..... I had to queue at the bank, the more impatient I became.

- a) longer                      b) long                      c) longest                      d) most long
- 21..She is not.....as her mother.
- a) more beautiful    b) most beautiful                      c) beautiful than                      d)so beautiful
- 22.Mr Hassan doesn't earn.... money as I do.
- a the most                      b. more                      c. so much                      d. as many
- 23.He has much..... friends than me.
- a more                      b. the least                      c.most                      d. many
24. Of all the players, I like Mohammad Salah.....
- a. better                      b. worst                      c. good                      d. best
25. Jana has a beautiful baby, but Judy has the.....baby on earth.
- a) more beautiful    b) most beautiful                      c) beautiful d) most beautifully
- 26 Maher isn't.....friendly as Hussein.
- a) than                      b)so                      c) far                      d) much
27. The shorter the queue is, the.....the service is.
- a) fast                      b) fastest                      c) faster                      d) less fast
- 28.M Most other metals aren't.....as gold.
- a) precious    b)the most Precious    c) more precious                      d) as precious
- 29- Which sport is....., football or tennis?
- a) good                      b) better                      c) better than                      d) the best
30. Recycling is .....as using less electricity for the environment.
- a) more important    b) most important                      c) so important                      d) as important
- 31.Mount Kenya is not as high .....Mount Kilimanjaro.
- a) as                      b) than                      c) to                      d) so
- 32.This book is bad, but the other book is .....
- a) worse                      b) worst                      c) more worse                      d) badly
- 33.This month was .....than last month because we had some big storms.
- a) wet                      b) more wetter                      c) the wettest                      d) wetter
34. Lying on a beach is .....than working in the city.
- a- relaxing                      b- most relaxing                      c- more relaxing                      d- as relaxing
35. Plastic pollution is .....now than it was before
- a) bad                      b) worse                      c) worst                      d) the worst
36. There is a lot of traffic in Cairo; it is .....than Marsa Alam.
- a- noisier                      b- more noisier                      c- nosiest                      d- noise

1. London is colder than Cairo. (as hot as )  
.....
2. Samy and Khalid are of the same age. (as.... as)  
.....
3. Reda is really very strong compared to other boys in his class. (strongest)  
.....
4. No pupil in our class is cleverer than Ahmed. (the )  
.....
5. This radio is as expensive as this. (the same)  
.....
- 6 – Yasser is older than Ramy. (isn't)  
.....
- 7 – The tiger is more dangerous than the dog. (less)  
.....
- 8 – Mona is thinner than Nadia. (fatter)

9 – No student in the class is as short as Ali.

(shortest)

10 – Hady is the best player in the team .

[ better]

11 – Huda is richer than her friend .

[ as.....as]

12 – This car is older than mine.

[ as.....as] .

13 – Rodayna and Rokaya are the same age. (as)

14 – The Nile is the longest river in the world.

[ longer]

15 – He got the worst marks in school.

[ worse]

**16-Travelling by ship is cheaper than travelling by plane. [ less ]**

## 2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets

1-No one in class is taller than Reem. she is .....(taller).

2-Cairo is.....( most )crowded than Giza.

3- An elephant is .....(big) than a camel.

4- Today it's not.....( windy as) yesterday

5- That mountain was.....( more high) than we thought.

6- Cheese is.....( bad) for you than fruit.

7- This tablet is.....( expensive) than that one.

8--Cairo is the .....(big) city in Africa.

9-Tennis is.....( least )dangerous than football.

10-He was the .....(better )player in the team.

11-The hotel by the park is the .....(modernist) hotel in the city

12-The market is.....( more far )from my house than the school

13- Who has.....( the faster )car in the city?

14- My grandfather is.....( the older) in our family

15-Ali is as short.....( than) basketball.

16-What's.....( longest )river in the world?

17-Habiba is .....(good) than Sandy.

## Both/neither /either

**Both** كلاهما

**Both ( of ) + the /these/those /** فعل جمع + اسم جمع يشير لاثنتين + صفة ملكية

Ex: **Both** (of )my brothers are older than me. Ex-I gave **both my** parents a present.

**Both** + اسم مفرد + **and** + اسم مفرد فعل جمع



Ex- **Both** Samy **and** Ali **love** football.

Ex: I was very hungry, so I had **both** the cheese **and** the chicken sandwich! جملة مفعول

نستخدم **both of** قبل ضمير مفعول جمع أو نستخدم **both** بعد ضمير فاعل أو مفعول للتوكيد

**Both of us** = we both (فاعل) or us both (مفعول)

**Both of you** = you both

**Both of them** = They both (فاعل) , them both (مفعول)

Ex: **Both of us** went to the zoo = We **both** went to the zoo yesterday

My sister bought two new skirts and **both of them** are long and green

I can't choose between the two suits. I admire **them both**

### **Either & neither**

- نستخدم **either** للحديث عن اثنين من الناس أو الأشياء أو احتمال اسم فيهما (إيا منهما):

- نستخدم **neither** للحديث عن اثنين من الناس أو الأشياء ونفي احتماليتهما (لا هذا ولا ذاك)

**either** + اسم مفرد يعد + فعل مفرد  
**neither** + اسم مفرد يعد + فعل مفرد

**either** day **is** fine for me  
**Neither** candidate **is** suitable for the job

**either of + the** / اسم جمع + صفة ملكية  
**neither of + the** / اسم جمع + صفة ملكية

**Either of the two boys** is clever. **Neither of** my sisters **is** married.

**either of +** ضمير مفعول جمع + فعل مفرد  
**neither of +** ضمير مفعول جمع + فعل مفرد

I have got two watches , but **neither of them** works properly  
the two students are clever . **Either of them** is going to get the full mark.  
both of us can go on Friday, but **neither of us** can go on Sunday تأتي في جمل التناقض

- نستخدم **Either....or** (إما...أو) لربط اسمين أو صفتين أو فعلين في الجمل المثبتة

Ex: You can have **either** ice cream **or** chocolate cake

Ex: I can visit you **either** on Sunday **or** on Monday.

٣- نستخدم **neither....nor** (لا...ولا) لربط اسمين أو صفتين أو فعلين في الجمل المنفية

Ex-You can have **neither** cookies **nor** candy. Ex: **Neither** Ali **nor** Mona **was** at home

لا حظ : **Neither is the same as** not ... either:

**I like neither of the T-shirts. = I don't like either of the T-shirts.**

Ex : I don't speak **either** Italian **or** German. = I speak **neither** Italian **nor** German.

both of us can go on Friday, but neither of us can go on Sunday

لا حظ

**either ... or ... إما ... أو ...**

❖ إما ... أو ... تُستخدم للاختيار بين شيئين :-

## ١) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين)

الفاعل	either	الفعل الأساسى للجمله الأولى	or	الفعل الأساسى للجمله الثانية
--------	--------	-----------------------------	----	------------------------------

1) She can come. She can telephone.

✍ *She can either come or telephone.*

## ٢) إذا ربطت مفعولين (أى الفاعل والفعل واحد فى الجملتين)

الفاعل	الفعل	either	المفعول الأول	or	المفعول الثانى
--------	-------	--------	---------------	----	----------------

1) You can take a bus. You can take a taxi.

✍ *You can take either a bus or a taxi.*

2) He may be in Cairo. He may be in Luxor.

✍ *He may be either in Cairo or in Luxor.*

3) He may find a job in a bank. He may find a job in a company.

*He may find a job either in a bank or in a company.*

4) You can visit me on Monday. You can visit me on Tuesday.

✍ *You can visit me either on Monday or on Tuesday.*

## ٣) إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابد أن تضع Either فى بداية الجملة :-

Either	فاعل الجملة الأولى	or	فاعل الجملة الثانية	فعل يتبع فاعل الجملة الثانية
--------	--------------------	----	---------------------	------------------------------

1) Ali may win. Ramy may win.

✍ *Either Ali or Ramy may win.*

**لا ... ولا ... neither ... nor ...**

❖ تربط جملتين منفيتين ويتحول الفعل المنفى إلى فعل مُثبت

١) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزء واحد :-

الفاعل	neither	فعل الجملة الأولى	nor	فعل الجملة الثانية
--------	---------	-------------------	-----	--------------------

1) Lidenbrock didn't eat. He didn't drink.

✍ *Lidenbrock neither ate nor drank.*

2) He doesn't go to work. He doesn't sleep.

✍ *He neither goes to work nor sleeps.*

٢) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزئين ، ومعنى ذلك وجود ( ing / inf. / p.p + فعل مساعد ) ..

			inf.		inf.
الفاعل	فعل مساعد	neither	ing .....	nor	ing .....
			p.p		p.p

3) He can't read. He can't write.

~~He can neither read nor write.~~

4) Adel isn't reading. He isn't writing.

~~Adel is neither reading nor writing.~~

5) Omar hasn't helped me. He hasn't studied.

~~Omar has neither helped me nor studied.~~

٣) إذا ربطت مفعولين أو صفتين (أى الفاعل والفعل واحد فى الجملتين)

الفاعل	الفعل	neither	المفعول الأول	nor	المفعول الثانى
--------	-------	---------	---------------	-----	----------------

1) He was not tired. He was not hungry.

~~He was neither tired nor hungry.~~

2) He doesn't speak English. He doesn't speak French.

~~He speaks neither English nor French.~~

3) Samy didn't have his books. He didn't have his pen.

~~Samy had neither his books nor his pen.~~

4) Ali hasn't visited Banha or Suez.

~~Ali has visited neither Banha nor Suez.~~

٤) إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابد أن تضع Neither فى بداية الجملة والفعل يتبع الفاعل الثانى ..

Neither	فاعل الجملة الأولى	nor	فاعل الجملة الثانية	فعل يتبع فاعل الجملة الثانية
---------	--------------------	-----	---------------------	------------------------------

1) Ali didn't pass the test. His friend didn't pass the test.

~~Neither Ali nor his friend passed the test.~~

2) Gamal doesn't like fish. His brothers don't like fish.

~~Neither Gamal nor his brothers like fish.~~

**1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.**

1. Neither his mother..... his father spoke English.

a) or                                      b) and                                      c) but                                      d) nor

2. This man is ..... a doctor or a teacher.

a) neither                                      b) either                                      c) both                                      d) not only

3. The journey was ..... comfortable nor interesting.

a) either                                      b) both                                      c) not only                                      d) neither

4. During the exam you can.....read aloud nor speak to anyone.

a) not only                                      b) both                                      c) either                                      d) neither

5- I was offered tea or coffee, but I had... of them because I don't like hot drinks.

a either                                      b every                                      c neither                                      d both

6- My mother said I could have ..... a cheese or a chicken sandwich.

a either                                      b each                                      c neither                                      d both

7-both of us can go on Friday, but ..... of us can go on Sunday.

a-either                                      b-neither                                      c-all                                      d-every

8- Ali couldn't decide which of the two T-shirts to buy; he likes .....

a either                                      b neither                                      c both                                      d every

9- ..... brothers are highly-qualified; one is a teacher and the other is an engineer.

a Each                                      b Either                                      c Both                                      d Neither

10-There are two restaurants by the park and they are .....very good

a all                                      b either                                      c each                                      d both

11-Hamdi wants to study..... English or history at university. He's not sure.

a either                                      b both                                      c neither                                      d half

12- When she was a child, she was good at ..... writing and playing the piano.

a all                                      b either                                      c every                                      d both

13-I gave each of my three brothers a card and ..... my parents a present.

a every                                      b each                                      c all                                      d both

14- My sister bought two new skirts and ..... of them are long and green.

a both                                      b either                                      c neither                                      d each

15.Neither member of my family .....ever traveled abroad.

a.were                                      b.haven't                                      c.has                                      d. hasn't

16 .....Ahmed nor Khalid drinks tea.

a) Either                                      b) Both                                      c) All                                      d) Neither

17..... Judy and her brother are secondary school students.

a) All                                      b) Either                                      c) Neither                                      d) Both

18 .....your teacher or your father will tell you what to do.

a) Either                                      b) Neither                                      c) All                                      d) Both

19. The event was organized by two people. ....of them is a professional

a) Either                                      b) Neither                                      c) All                                      d) Both

20.Neither my parents nor my brother.....football

a) like                                      b) are liked                                      c)likes                                      d) is liked

**2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1) I did not see Ali. I did not see his brother . ( neither / nor )

.....

2) We didn't study and we didn't write the homework.(neither)

3) Salem may be in Port Said . He may be in Alexandria . (either... or)

4. I'm not sure. He may be at home. He may be at work. (either... or)

5. Safy didn't have a pen. She didn't have his books (neither)

6. He didn't phone me. He didn't write to me. (neither)

### Unit 3 My community

#### ١. المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to + inf

##### ١. التكوين Form:

١- في حالة الإثبات والنفي: يتكون المستقبل من

I → am (not)  
He, She, It → is (not) + ( going to ) + مصدر الفعل  
We, You, They → are ( not)

EX→They **are going to visit** an ancient site.

→I'm **not going to** visit a museum, I'm very busy.

##### ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم تنتهي من الترتيب له)

E.g.1- I'm **going to** buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)

2- We're **going to** stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already))

3- She **is going to buy** a new computer. She has already made her plan.

لاحظ اذا كان القرار فوري او الان نستخدم will

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed.

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل ( نראה او نعرفة او نسمعه مع كلمات /think /believe/ او شيء على وشك

الحدث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيه /!lookout/ watch out !/ look! / take care :

E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.

2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.

3-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!

4- Watch out! The baby is going to fall.

5-It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!.

6-It's six a.m. and it's already 25°C. It is going to be very hot today

7-How pale that girl is! I believe / I think/ she is going to faint

8-He can't swim. He is going to drown.



ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للانسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فمثلا **Will** مثل :

E.g. 1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.

2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!

3- Sara is a good student .I thinkshe will pass all her exams.

**ولكن لاحظ المواضع المؤقتة تعتبر أدلة واضحة**

\* My brother is revising well. I think he's going to pass the test.

**٣- يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up...mind)**

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?

- B: I'm going to play computer games.

**السؤال Question:**

Is/Are + subject + going +to inf.....مصدر الفعل؟

Yes / No تتبع الآتي :

عند تكوين السؤال ب

→ **Are they going to** do their homework? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام

؟ مصدر الفعل..... + is/are + subject +going + inf..... أداة الاستفهام

➤ What **are you going to** do at the weekend?- I'm going to visit my grandparents

**٢. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر**

**١. التكوين Form:**

**am/is/are + v. ing**

\* I'm Travelling for Rome tomorrow afternoon. Everything is already arranged

**٢. الاستخدام Usage:**

١- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل :

**arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought**

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.

-We are going on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets

They are flying to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets

٢- يستخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وسفر وزيارات ومواعيد شخصية وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

e.g. He's getting married next Friday. We are giving a party tomorrow for Mona's birthday.

The school inspector is coming on Thursday.

٣- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذه الأفعال التي تستلزم ترتيبات

**(go /come/ visit=see /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly /arrive/leave/(have/give) اقيم a party**

- I'm meeting them on Saturday.

- They're going tomorrow.

I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow

-We're eating dinner in the restaurant carriage this evening

٤- يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شئ في المستقبل نتيجة للترتيب لفعل حدث آخر.

-Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.

- I can't meet you tomorrow as I am doing the shopping.

I can't see you tomorrow, I'm meeting a friend off at the airport

**لاحظ الآتي**

<b>be going to + inf. =</b>	Have/has decided to + inf. Have/has planed to + inf. intend to + inf.
<b>Am/is/are + ing =</b>	Have/has arranged to + inf. arrange to + inf.

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

- 1- It's 35 degrees and it's only 7 a.m. It ..... very hot today.  
a was                      b is going to be                      c is being                      d will be
- 2- They .....a party next week. Everything is arranged.  
a. have                      b. are having                      c. are going to have                      d. have had
- 3- He .....work in an hour. He has arranged it with his boss.  
a. is leaving                      b. is going to leave                      c. will leave                      d. leaves
4. Tomorrow I.....the match with my friend. I have intended to do that.  
A ) will watch                      b) am watching                      c) watching                      d) am going to watch
5. The boy is sharpening his pencil, he.....his homework.  
a) is writing                      b) will write  
c) will probably write                      d) is going to write
6. I think it ..... Rain because the sky is really dark.  
a) is going to rain                      b) is raining                      c) rains                      d) will rain
7. Watch out! The baby .....  
a. will fall                      b. is falling                      c. is going to fall                      d. will be fallen
- 8- There is too little petrol left. The car.....  
a)is going to stop                      b) stop                      c) is stopping                      d) will stop
9. We made all the arrangements; we.....a wedding party.  
a. are going to give                      b. give                      c. will give                      d. are giving
- 10.we.....in the forest next Friday. We bought all the tools we need.  
a) will camp                      b) are going to camp                      c) are camping                      d) would camp
11. A: Why are you taking down all the pictures? B: I.....the room.  
a. paint                      b. am going to paint  
c.will paint                      d. am painting
12. Don't forget that our neighbours.....for dinner this evening.  
a) come                      b) will come                      c) are going to come                      d) are coming
13. My father has arranged everything. He.....to Saudi Arabia for Omra next week.  
a) will travel                      b) is travelling                      c) is going to travel                      d) travels
14. I.....to France after I finish my education as planned.  
a) am flying                      b) am going to fly                      c) will fly                      d) fly
- 15.We..... my birthday party on Saturday. Would you like to come?  
a) are having                      b) will have                      c) be going to have                      d) are being had
- 16- I.....to the Book Fair to buy the books I need. This is my intention.  
a) will have gone                      b) am going to go                      c)am going                      d) will go
- 17- I can't meet you tonight as I ..... for the exam.  
a going to revise                      b will have been revised                      c will revise                      d am revising
18. Osama phoned while you were out." Yes, I know. I.....him back.  
a) am calling                      b) will call                      c) am going to call                      d) will be calling
- 19.The wind is getting stronger. I think there.....a sandstorm.  
a) is being                      b) will be                      c) is going to be                      d) going

20. A: Why are you switching TV? B : I.....a football match.

- a) will watch      b) am watching      c) am going to watch      d) watch

3— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. I've already arranged to visit the museum tomorrow. ( visiting )
2. Hend planned to spend the weekend in Alexandria. ( going )
3. The engineer intends to build a new plane ( going )
4. What do you intend to study next year? ( are )
5. I arranged to visit my uncle in Tanta tomorrow. ( visiting )
6. He has prepared her bag to travel to London. ( going )
7. We have arranged to take the sleeper train to Aswan. ( taking )
8. He planned to spend the weekend in Alexandria. ( going )
9. Do you intend to play basketball next weekend? ( Are )
10. It's my plan to spend the summer holiday in Hurghada ( I'm )
11. They decided to open the new project. ( going )

3- complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets

- 1-.....(Do) you going to visit your relatives?
- 2-Great! We are going to .....(having) a picnic this weekend.
- 3-Hassan's playing really well. He's .....(going) win the game!
- 4.He has arranged everything. He.....(spend)his holiday in Paris.
- 5.I .....(travel) to Aswan next week. It is arranged.
- 6.We ..... (buy) anew villa as we decided.
- 7.I can't ride a bike very well. Oh no, I..... (crash)!

## Adjectives ending in – ing or - ed

١- نستطيع اشتقاق صفة من (الفعل + ing). وهذه الصفة تسمى (Present Participle adjective) وهي تصف فاعل الصفة.

ادرس الأمثلة التالية:

Ex· I read an interesting story. ( قرأت قصة ممتعة/ تصف الصفة فاعل الصفة وهي ) ("القصة". القصة هي الممتعة)

→ He asked me an embarrassing question.

سألني سؤالاً محرجاً ( تصف فاعل الصفة وهو "السؤال" - السؤال هو المحرج )

### هام جداً

هناك بعض الأفعال التي تسمى بأفعال "العاطفة" التي يمكن إضافة **ed** و **ing** - لها لكي تصبح صفات.

amuse	يسلى / يمتع	excite	يثير	shock	يصدم
comfort	يريح	bore	يضجر - يضايق	disappoint	يخيب أمل
frighten	يخيف	tire	يتعب	exhaust	يتعب
puzzle	يحير	interest	يشوق - يثير انتباه	irritate	يقلق / يغضب
annoy	يضايق	amaze	يذهل - يدهش	depress	يحبط
surprise	يدهش	confuse	يربك - يحير	bother	يضايق
encourage	يشجع	relax	يسترخى	shock	يصدم
inspire	يلهم / يحث	worry	يقلق	please	يرضى / يسعد

### ١ - نستخدم أى فعل من الأفعال السابقة + **ed** لنصف فرد أو حيوان يمر بهذه الخبرة أو التجربة ( الشعور )

Ex. Heba was annoyed by her neighbor's dog. هبة متضايقه بسبب كلب الجيران.

الشرح : فى المثال السابق هبة هى المتضايقه ( الفرد الذى يمر بالتجربة لذا استخدمنا الصفة المضاف لها **ed** - فى **annoyed** )

Ex.2-The lion in the cage is puzzled. الأسد الذى فى القفص متحير

الشرح : هنا الأسد - حيوان - استخدمنا معه صفة **ed** لانه الشئ المار بالتجربة أو الشعور

### ٢ - نستخدم أى فعل من الأفعال السابقة + **ing** لنصف الأشخاص أو الأشياء التى تولد - تتسبب فى هذا الشعور

Ex-The football match was quite exciting. مباراة كرة القدم كانت مثيرة جدا

استخدمنا الصفة التى تنتهى بـ **ing** - لوصف المباراة لانها هى التى تسببت فى هذا الشعور ( الاثارة ) لدينا

Ex -This is a confusing girl

الشرح : وصفت الفتاة بصفة **ing** - مع أنها إنسان لانها هى التى تثير هذا الشعور

### Examples

→ My friend has a very **annoying** habit . → Some English grammar can be **confusing**.

→ I was **surprised** to see Mr. Ramy at the party

→ We were very **shocked** when we heard the news.

→ The children ran away on seeing the **frightening** man

### 1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1.He's such a ..... person. He never wants to go out.

a. boredom      b.bore      c.bored      d.boring

2.He was ..... to see Helen after all those years.

a. surprise      b.surprising      c. surprisingly      d.surprised

3. Did you hear the .... news about the accident?

- a. shocking      b. shockingly      c. shock      d. shocked

4. His behaviour has been very ..... in recent weeks.

- a. puzzlement      b. puzzle      c. puzzled      d. puzzling

5. Our new science teacher is very ..... We sit there like mice!

- a. frightening      b. frighten      c. frightened      d. frighteningly

6. My sister was really ..... and went to bed early.

- a. tiredness      b. tiring      c. tire      d. tired

7. I could listen to her for hours. She's so .....

- a. interest      b. interested      c. interesting      d. interestingly

8. I can't sleep! That noise is really .....!

- a. annoy      b. annoying      c. annoyed      d. annoyance

9. Egypt has some ..... places to visit.

- a. amazed      b. amaze      c. amazing      d. amazingly

10. During his visit to France. He met some ..... people

- a. interesting      b. interested      c. interest      d. interestingly

11. When we get home, the dogs are always ..... to see us.

- a. excited      b. excite      c. excitedly      d. exciting

2- complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets

1. There's an ..... (interest) article in the newspaper today.

2. Messi is an ..... (amaze) player to watch.

3. The kids always get ..... (excite) on their birthday.

4. It was a cold, wet day and the children were ..... (bore)

## Unit 4 Have you ever travelled by train ?



### The past simple tense الماضي البسيط

#### التكوين 1-Form

يتكون الماضي البسيط من ( التصريف الثاني للفعل ) بإضافة ed أو ied للفعل إذا كان فعل عادي )

منتظم مثل Play – played / help – helped

أما إذا كان فعل شاذ ( غير منتظم ) يُحفظ مثل see – saw / go – went / have – had



## لاحظ : متى نضيف ( ied / ed / d ) للفعل المنتظم

like → liked	live → lived	arrive → arrived
study → studied	cry → cried	carry → carried
play → played	enjoy → enjoyed	stay → stayed
travel → travelled	stop → stopped	clap → clapped
fix → fixed	follow → followed	

(١) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( e ) نضع له ( d )  
(٢) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( y ) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف ( y ) ونضع ( ied )  
(٣) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( y ) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك ( a – e – i – o – u ) نضع ( ed )  
(٤) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعف الساكن ونضع ( ed )  
لكن إذا انتهى بـ ( x / y / w ) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف .

## 2-Usage الاستخدام

## نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. I played football yesterday. I was in Alexandria a month ago.

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "اعتاد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play (played) tennis.

لاحظ: يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليبدل على عادة في الماضي (Always- often- never-usually/every.....)

E.g. When he was a child, he walked to school everyday.➤ I always ate breakfast before I went to school.➤ Heba always got up early when she was a student

٣. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Ali found a bag, and then he went to the police station.

٤. حالة if الثانية:

E.g. If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

٥. الاحداث التي حدثت تباعاً واحداً تلو الآخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.

E.g. First, he paid the taxi, then he got out of the taxi.When he had an idea, he wrote a short story.Yesterday, I went to the club and met my friends.

٦. يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع For للتعبير عن سيرة ذاتية او احداث استمرت لفترة في الماضي وانتهت

My father went to the faculty of law for four years.My grandfather lived in England for 6 years.

## 3-Key words الكلمات الدالة

Yesterday امس / ago (مدة زمنية) / منذ / last + مدة زمنية / الماضي / in + سنة ماضية (in 2009)  
 in the past في الماضي / once / ذات مرة / one day / How long ago = when / just now  
 from 2001 to 2006 / The other day منذ بضعة ايام / in the ancient times

## ٤. النفي Negative

مصدر الفعل + did not (didn't) + V.(inf)

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

→ I didn't play football yesterday. → he didn't go to school last week.

لاحظ : هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال في زمن الماضي التي لا يمكن تحول الى النفي باستخدام didn't مثل:

was → wasn't / were → weren't / could → couldn't

➔ Ali wasn't at the cinema last week. ➔ They weren't at school yesterday.➔ When I was young , I couldn't ride a bike.

## ٥. السؤال Question

Did + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل?

عند تكوين السؤال بـ Yes / No نتبع الاتي :

→ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام



مصدر الفعل..... + did + subject + inf. + أداة الاستفهام

→ What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

→ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

البنى للمجهول Passive

was/were + p.p + مفعول

→ Football **was played** yesterday. → The film **was watched** at home by Heba

I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1.He started playing chess when he was very little and he .....always very good at it.

a-was                      b-did                      c-were                      d-has

2-Where did you live when you ..... a child?

a-were                      b-are                      c-was                      d-is

3-.....your friends ready for the exam last week?

a-was                      b-did                      c-were                      d-do

4-Where did you live when you ..... a child?

a-were                      b-are                      c-was                      d-is

5. Mona..... to school yesterday because she was ill.

a. not come                      b. doesn't come                      c. don't come                      d. didn't come

6-Hany .....at school last Monday.

a-didn't                      b-doesn't                      c-wasn't                      d.hasn't

7- When Omar was 22, a shark attacked him and he..... a leg.

a.is lost                      b.to lose                      c.loses                      d.lost

8- My brother bought his house two years.....

a.ago                      b.last                      c.once                      d.since

9-.....you see the film about the earthquake on TV last night?

a.Did                      b.Do                      c.Will                      d.Were

10- Hany..... doing his homework an hour ago.

a starts                      b started                      c start                      d starting

11-We visited a big beach and then we ..... in a nice hotel

a. sleep                      b. are sleeping                      c. sleep                      d. slept

12.....year, I spent my holiday in Paris.

a) In                      b) Ago                      c) Last                      d)yesterday

13..I went to Hurghada with my family a.....

a) tomorrow                      b) next week                      c) last week                      d) week ago

14-The weather..... fine this morning. It's hot now.

a. was                      b. did                      c. is                      d.does

15- My father .....us to school as the school bus didn't come.

a drives                      b drove                      c drive                      d driving

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1.He.....(spend) a week in Alexandria last summer

2.They.....(see) me at the club yesterday.

3.Two years ago, she.....(can't speak) English.

- 4..... (Are )you visit the country last month ?  
 5.Did Noha.....(went) home ?  
 6.Where did you .....(learns) swimming ?  
 7.The senior team..... (doesn't )win the final in 2018  
 8.Naglaa took an English test.....( next) week  
 9.He swam in the sea, but he .....(not see )any dolphins.



## ١. التكوين Form

يتكون المضارع التام من :

He, She, It → has (hasn't)  
 I , We, You, They → have( haven't) } + P.P  
 Ex.He has watched the match.  
 He hasn't watched the match.

## ٢. الاستخدام Usage

١-يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالا أو منذ فترة قصيرة جدا

I've just finished reading David Copperfield

٢- حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر في المضارع مع for/since

We have lived in Giza for ten years . We have been at this school since 2012.٣-حدث بدا في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر مع so او because

- I can't open the door because I have lost my keys.  
 → Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can't play football today.  
 → Ali is happy because he has passed his exam

٤- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

E.g. - I have painted the house . He has visited England three times.

لاحظ : اذا اردنا ان نقول متى تم الحدث فتستخدم الماضي البسيط وليس المضارع التام

- ✗ They wrote an email yesterday.  
 I watched the football match last week.

## ٣. السؤال Question

Have/Has + فاعل + p.p .....?

Yes / No نتبع الاتي : عند تكوين السؤال ب

- ❖ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.  
 ⚡Has she finished her homework? Yes, she has /No , she hasn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

have/has + فاعل + p.p .....? اداة الاستفهام

- When have you finished your homework? -I have just finished it

I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

- 1-Have you see the match? Yes, I .....it yesterday.  
 a) see                      b) have seen                      c) would see                      d) saw  
 2- he.....for five hours every day last week.  
 a-has worked                      b-had worked                      c-worked                      d-works  
 3. Oh! I ..... my passport. What should I do?

- a) lost                      b) have lost                      c) had lost                      d) were losing
- 4-Ahmed .....his leg, so he can't play football today.  
a- has hurt                      b-hurt                      c-was hurting                      d-had hurt
- 5- Nabila can't see very well because she .....glasses.  
a- had lost                      b- lost                      c- loses                      d- has lost
- 6- Have you ..... our new English teacher?  
a-meet                      b- meeting                      c-met                      d- meets
- 7- Imad and his brother have.....a lot of sports competitions.  
a-win                      b- won                      c-wins                      d- winning
- 8- The children have .....a beautiful story.  
a-write                      b-wrote                      c-writing                      d-written
- 9-Has the thief .....that man's phone?  
a-took                      b-taking                      c-taken                      d-takes
- 10-My grandmother has..... all the vegetables that we are eating.  
a-grow                      b-growing                      c-grew                      d-grown
- 11.Samir .....an hour ago.  
a.has come                      b.comes                      c.came                      d.have come
- 12- my uncle and my aunt .....me an email.  
a] sending                      b] sends                      c] have sent                      d] has sent
- 13.Miss Sara ..... us many new words in English last week  
a. teach                      b. has taught                      c. teaching                      d. taught

## 2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1-Ali's friend has.....( wrote )him an email.  
2-Which famous places have you.....( visit)?  
3- Reem has.....( buys) anew computer.  
4-Have you .....(did) your homework?  
5 .....(he has) seen any famous places in Egypt ?  
6.Hanan and her sister .....( has )painted these beautiful pictures.

## The present perfect tense with ever and never

### 1. الاستخدام :Usage

يمكن ان نستخدم المضارع التام للتحدث عن خبرات سابقة:

Ex-I've eaten fish by the beach. → I haven't been to Dubai.

نستخدم ( ever ) مع المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى ( من قبل ):

**Have/Has + فاعل + ever + p.p .....?**

☞ Have you **ever** been to the desert?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / No, I have never been there

☞ Has Ahmed **ever** eaten Chinese food?

Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't. / No, he has never eaten Chinese food

**لاحظ :** يمكن ان نستخدم ever في الجمل الاتية :

**It's the first time + فاعل + have / has + ever + p.p**

١- الجملة التي تبدأ ب:

☞ It is the first time I **have ever seen** snow.

٢- الجملة التي تحتوي على صيغة التفضيل:

فاعل + Is/are the	صفة + est	+ اسم + I have ever + p.p
	Most + صفة طويلة	

- ⇒ This is the tallest tree I **have ever seen**.  
⇒ Soha is the most intelligent girl I **have ever met**.

تستخدم (never) مع المضارع التام المنفى للتحدث عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (أبداً / مطلقاً):

فاعل + have/has + never + p.p .....

- ⇒ He's **never** ridden a camel and he's **never** seen the sea.

لاحظ : يمكن أن نستخدم never في الجمل الانفية:

- ⇒ My brother **has never driven** a car before  
⇒ I **have never seen** such a tall tree.

( never ) + ( before )  
اسم موصوف + such + ( never )

### لا حظ هذه التركيبات

اسم + صفة + an + such a \ have \ has + never + P.P + فاعل

= have \ has + ever + P.P + فاعل + be + ( the + adj – est \ the most- adj) noun

- I have never seen such a beautiful girl . ( ever )

**This is the most beautiful girl I have ever seen.**

كما لاحظ أيضاً استخدام never للتعبير عن حدث يتم لأول مرة

فاعل + has / have + never + p.p ..... before

= It's the first time + فاعل + has / have + ever + p.p

- Hassan has never driven a car before. ( It's )

**It's the first time Hassan has ever driven a car**

تدريبات علي القواعد

### Exercises on grammar

**I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:**

- I have.....tried sea foods, and I have no desire to try it.  
a) just                      b) ever                      c) lately                      d) never
- That is the most interesting book I have .....read.  
a-never                      b- ever                      c- yet                      d- for
- It has never ..... in Cairo.  
a- snow                      b- snowed                      c- snows                      d- snowing
- Some people have ..... seen snow.  
a. ever                      b. can't                      c. no                      d. never
- Have you ever ..... English food?  
a. ate                      b. eat                      c. eaten                      d. eating
- Hamdi has.....travelled by plane before.  
a-never                      b- ever                      c- every                      d- later
- He.....never seen a lion.  
a-'d                      b-'ve                      c-'s                      d- is
- Have you.....been to Italy? No, I haven't.  
a-never                      b- ever                      c- yet                      d- already



- 9-.....it snowed in your city before?  
a-is                      b-has                      c-have                      d-was
- 10-Has Mona ..... written an email to someone in England?  
a-never                      b- ever                      c- every                      d- soon
- 11-It's the first time I've .....been to a swimming pool.  
a-never                      b- yet                      c- ever                      d- for
- 12-I don't like meat. I've .....eaten it.  
a-never                      b- yet                      c- ever                      d- for
- 13-.....ever been late for school?  
a-Did you                      b-Do you                      c-Are you                      d-Have you
- 14-Has your school ..... closed because of bad weather?  
a-never                      b- yet                      c- ever                      d- for
- 15-Have you ever ..... a leather bag?  
a- buy                      b-bought                      c-buying                      d-buys
- 16-No, I .....travelled to china before.  
a- have ever                      b-has never                      c-has ever                      d-have never
- 17.I have ..... been to the zoo before.  
a- Just                      b- yet                      c- ever                      d- never
- 18- I have..... visited the Western Desert. I'd like to go one day.  
a. ever                      b. never                      c. now                      d. before

## 2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1- He has never gone to a circus before .                      ( first )  
.....
- 2- She's never cooked fish before.                      (It's )  
.....
- 3- She's never watched such s good film before.                      (ever)  
.....
- 4.She is the most beautiful girl, I've ever seen.                      (never)  
.....

## 3- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1-Have you ever.....( go) to the desert?  
2- Have you.....( never) swum in the sea?  
3- .....(Has) you ever watched a comic film?  
4- Have you ever.....( visit) the zoo?  
5- Ali has.....( ever) played football before.  
6- Have you ever.....( drove) a car?  
7.I have .....(ever) visited the pyramids before.  
8.It's the first time ; Adel has.....(every)been to China before

## The present perfect tense with for or since

١- يستخدم المضارع التام مع ( for ) لنقول كم المدة التي استغرقها الحدث (طول المدة) :

For + مدة كاملة	تأتي مع كل ما انتهى ب S ويبدأ ب a /an ( a week – a month – a year - three hours - minutes - ten years a long time - a short time - ages)
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For the last/past + مدة زمنية ( for the last week/month)

- ♣ I have lived here for 13 years.
- ♣ Have you been at this school for a long time?
- ♣ No, I've only been here for a month.
- Firefighters have been at the building for more than four hours.

١- يستخدم المضارع التام مع ( since ) لتحديد بداية الحدث (بداية المدة) :

Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)	2010 / 5 o'clock / Sunday/ yesterday/ March/ summer Last (week- month – year – Monday - night ) past simple/the beginning of the year/ then
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- ♣ The building has been empty since May.
- ✍ Has your uncle worked at the hospital since he moved to Cairo?
- ⊗ Yes, he has. He's worked there since 2008:

مضارع تام

+ since +

ماضي بسيط

هام

- ✂ I've studied English since I was eight years old
- Khaled has not used a camera since he bought a mobile phone last year.

مقارنة المضارع التام بالماضي البسيط

يستخدم الماضي البسيط عندما نتكلم عن حدث تم وانتهى في وقت محدد في الماضي :

I lived in London in 2010. ( I no longer live there.)

يستخدم الماضي البسيط عندما نتكلم عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى الآن :

I have lived in London since 2010. ( I am still living in London.)

ملاحظات هامة

• since + بداية حدث = for + مدة زمنية

عند وضع for بدلاً من since نستبدل المدة ببداية زمن والعكس صحيح

- I've lived here since 2001 ( for )

= I've lived here for 20 years.

وفي حالة النفي يمكن استخدام التركيب التالي ( يفضل مع الممدد غير المحدودة ) (المبجمة)

Subject + haven't \ hasn't + P.P .....for + a long time \ ages.

= It's + a long time \ ages + since + subject + last + past simple

- I haven't written a letter for a long time . ( since )

it's a long time since I last wrote a letter.

لاحظ التركيبية

Subject + last + past simple..... + ago + مدة زمنية

= The last time + subject + past simple.....was + ago + مدة زمنية

= Subject + haven't \ hasn't + P.P.....for + ago + مدة زمنية

- I last took an aspirin 3 weeks ago . ( for )

I haven't taken an aspirin for three weeks

**1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:**

1. Hany has gone on holiday .....the last two weeks.  
a) on                      b) for                      c) when                      d) since
- 2- Ali has had his phone ..... the beginning of this year.  
a- for                      b- since                      c- at                      d- just
- 3- Have you lived in this village..... a long time?  
a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- just
- 4 I haven't seen Hassan .....last Tuesday.  
a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- just
- 5- Sara has wanted to be a doctor .....she was seven years old.  
a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- just
- 6- I haven't seen him..... the last week.  
a) ago                      b) already                      c) for                      d) since
- 7-Firefighters have been at the building ..... more than four hours.  
a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- just
- 8 There has not been a storm here .....2012.  
a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- in
- 9-I've lived here ..... 13 years  
a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- just
- 10- Khaled has not used a camera ..... he bought a mobile phone last year.  
a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- just
- 11- Sara has waited for a bus ..... 20 minutes longer than yesterday.  
a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- just
- 12-I haven't seen such a bad storm ..... I was a little boy  
a- for                      b- since                      c- already                      d- just
- 13-Engineers.....Aswan dam in 1902.  
a-build                      b-built                      c-has built                      d-have built
- 14- Ahmed lived in Cairo.....1993.  
a- for                      b- since                      c- in                      d- ago
- 15- I'm hungry . I haven't had any food.....7 o'clock.  
a- for                      b- since                      c- already                      d- just
- 16-W have seen our uncle since he.....to Italy.  
a-was moved                      b-has moved                      c-moved                      d-is moving
- 17- I ..... English for eight years.  
a-has studied                      b- was studying                      c-was studied                      d-have studied
- 18-I have done my homework..... an hour.  
a. since                      b. ago                      c. for                      d. yet

**2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1-I haven't swum in the sea since last year. (for)

2-I haven't eaten Mahshi for a short time. (since)

3- It's ages since I met him. (I haven't)

4- The last time she visited us was last month. (since)

5.She last cleaned the room was two days ago.(for)

6. I last played music when I was in Tanta. (I haven't)

7- It's 3 weeks since I last spoke with him. (for)

8- She hasn't heard from her friend for 3 years. (ago)

9- I have known him for 5 years. (since)

10- My brother has been in London since 1998. (for)

### 3- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1- I haven't seen you.....(for) 2015.

2- My brother has been a policeman.....(since) five years.

3-.....(ago) then, I haven't seen her.

4- I haven't seen my uncle.....(ever) along time.

5-.....(Are) you been tired since you left the office?

6- He.....(didn't see) his family since 2015.

7- Manal.....(has been) to England in 2007.

8- He hasn't phoned me since he.....(leave) the company.

## Unit 5 Young role models

### Grammar

#### The present perfect tense with yet and already

1- يستخدم المضارع التام (already) مع المضارع بمعنى (بالفعل) لنقول ان شيئاً ما حدث قبل ما كنا نتوقعه في الجملة المثبتة :

تأتي already بين have/has والتصريف الثالث ←← subject + have/has + **already** + p.p

✎ I have **already** had lunch. ✎ Hany has **already** made his bed.

OR

تأتي already في نهاية الجملة الخبرية المثبتة ←← subject + have/has + p.p + **already**

- Leila has finished her homework **already**.
- They've got 20 right answers **already**.
- We've seen schools in Brazil and China **already**.

3- تأتي في السؤال (للتعجب والتأكد من تمام الفعل) how fast ! Have you finished doing the exercise already?

2 - يستخدم المضارع التام (yet) مع المضارع بمعنى (حتى الآن) لنسأل عن او نتكلم عن شيء ما متوقع حدوثه :

Have/Has + Sub + P.P+ **yet?**

تأتي **yet** في نهاية السؤال ←←

- Have you finished your homework **yet?** (= I expect you have finished.)
- Has Dina watched the documentary **yet?**

OR

**subject + haven't/hasn't + p.p + yet.**

←← تأتي **yet** في نهاية الجملة المنفية

- I haven't had breakfast **yet**. (= I expect that I will have it soon.)
- The people haven't got on the bus **yet**.

**لاحظ الاتي**

فاعل + am, is, are + still + V- ing

= فاعل + **haven't \ hasn't + finished \ stopped + V-ing.....yet.**

**- Hani is still doing his homework. (yet)**

Hani hasn't finished doing his homework yet.

**I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:**

- 1- Have you done your English home work.....?  
a- just                      b- yet                      c- never                      d- ever
- 2-Fareeda is not hungry because she has .....had lunch.  
a- yet                      b- already                      c- never                      d- usually
- 3- Lamia is only three, so she can't read or write .....  
a- never                      b- ever                      c- yet                      d- just
- 4- I'm not going to watch that programme. I've seen it.....  
a- already                      b- yet                      c- ever                      d- never
- 5-Hatem has been to Alexandria, but he hasn't been to Luxor.....  
a- yet                      b- just                      c- never                      d- ever
- 6- We haven't studied Unit 23 .....  
a- just                      b- ever                      c- already                      d- yet
- 7- Munir has read that book three times .....  
a- already                      b- never                      c- ever                      d- yet
- 8- I haven't finished my homework.....  
a- just                      b- never                      c- already                      d- yet
- 9- Dalia.....finished cooking.  
a-doesn't                      b-hasn't                      c-isn't                      d-can't
- 10-Sherif has already.....lunch.  
a- have                      b-had                      c-has                      d-having
- 11-Dalia .....to Tanta yet.  
a-won't travel                      b-hadn't travelled                      c-don't travel                      d-hasn't travelled
- 12-Have you called Amir today? No, not.....  
a- yet                      b- never                      c- already                      d- ever
- 13- Have you done your work alone.....? I can't believe it!  
a) yet                      b) already                      c) ever                      d) just
- 14.I haven't seen the new adventure film.....  
a- Just                      b- yet                      c- already                      d- never
15. Haven't you got ready .....? Look at the time!  
a) yet                      b) already                      c) ever                      d) just

**2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1.They are still cleaning the house. (yet)

2- It hasn't stopped raining yet. ( still )



3. My mother is still cooking. (yet)

4. I haven't finished decorating my room yet. (still)

## 2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I've.....( yet) seen that movie, so I don't want to see it again.
- 2 I don't need any more juice since Ahmed has.....( only) bought some.
- 3 I haven't done my homework .....(then), so I can't go out now.
- 4 They've just.....( showed) an amazing animal programme on TV.
- 5-I'm hungry. I haven't had lunch .....(already).
- 6-Adel has already.....( make) his bed.
- 7-Reda.....( has) typed the report yet.
- 8.Youssef.....( is done) his homework already.

## Unit 6 What's wrong ?

### OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY

#### الضرورة والالتزام

#### Present Necessity

#### الضرورة فى المضارع

تستخدم have/has to للتعبير عن قاعدة او قانون او اشياء مفروضة علينا ولا خيار لنا فيها

I , you , we , they → have to + inf.  
he , she , it → has to

→ We have to go to school on time

❖ She has to get a passport to travel to London. We have to go to school five days a week.

have to / has to + inf. = It is necessary to + inf.  
It is necessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.

❖ It is necessary for us to go to school on time = We have to go to school on time

#### lack of Present Necessity

#### نقص الضرورة فى المضارع

❖ تُعبر عن عدم الضرورة لفعل شىء فى المضارع ( لا داعى لفعل الشىء ويمكن أن تفعله إذا أردت )

I, you, we, they → don't have to + inf.  
he, she, it → doesn't have to + inf.

❖ She doesn't have to hurry. She isn't late for school.

❖ I don't have to do my homework today.

don't have to + inf. It isn't necessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.  
doesn't have to + inf. = It is unnecessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.

❖ It is not necessary for her to hurry. She isn't late for school = she doesn't have to hurry

#### Past Necessity

#### الضرورة فى الماضى

❖ تُستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة بفعل شىء فى الماضى، وبالتالى تم التنفيذ.

I, he, she, it, you, we, they →→→ had to + inf.

⊗ I couldn't go to the park yesterday because I had to finish my homework.

⊗ In those days, players had to hit the ball with their hands

*had to + inf. = It was necessary to + inf.*  
*had to + inf. = It was necessary for + مفعول + to + inf.*

❖ It was necessary to study hard. = he had to study hard

❖ It was necessary for her to take a taxi.

### lack of Past Necessity

### نقص الضرورة في الماضي

❖ تعبر عن عدم الضرورة لفعل شيء في الماضي، (شيء لم يكن مهم ولذلك لم أفعله).

I, he, she, it, you, we, they → didn't have to + inf.

❖ I didn't have to hurry as I was early.

❖ We didn't have to do computer studies when we were at primary school

*didn't have to + inf. =*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{It wasn't necessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.} \\ \text{It was unnecessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.} \end{array} \right.$

❖ It was not necessary for him to book a ticket. = he didn't have to book a ticket

مصدر + have to + فاعل + Do / Does / Did

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No تنبع الآتي :

⊗ Do you have to get up at seven o'clock? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

→ Does she have to eat breakfast? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

مصدر + have to + فاعل + Do / Does + كلمة استفهام

⊙ When do we have to finish our homework?

⊙ Why does she have to go now?

← بينما تستخدم must :

١- للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية

e.g. . you must see a doctor. You've been ill for a week

⇔ you must wash your hand before you eat.

٢- تستخدم للتعبير المشاعر والرغبات عن إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه

الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر I / We

→ We must buy souvenirs for our friends. → I must visit my uncle more often

٣- كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة

→ You must come and see us at the weekend. → You must try a piece of my cake

← بينما تستخدم mustn't : تعبر عن الحظر أو التحريم. (لن يُسمح لك بفعل الشيء لأنه ممنوع أو محرم أو ضد القانون)

Mustn't =	{	Be not allowed to	غير مسموح
		Be forbidden to	ممنوع
		Be prohibited / banned to	ممنوع
		It's against the law to	ضد القانون
		No + v.ing	
		}	مصدر +

Ex-He mustn't park here. = It's against the law to park here

= it is not allowed to park here = it is forbidden to park here.

## 1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- What did you ..... do before you came to school this morning?  
a) must                      b) have                      c) have to                      d) had to
- 2- He..... wash his hands before he eats.  
a) mustn't                      b) must                      c) have to                      d) hasn't
- 3-She ..... hurry. She isn't late for school.  
a) mustn't                      b) doesn't have to                      c) didn't have to                      d) don't have to
- 4- You ..... take things which don't belong to you .This is theft  
a) must                      b) have to                      c) mustn't                      d) don't have to
- 5-Long ago, tennis players ..... wear special shoes on tennis court  
a) mustn't                      b) doesn't have to                      c) didn't have to                      d) don't have to
- 6- last week, Hassan.....study hard for the final exam.  
a) must                      b) has to                      c) have to                      d) had to
- 7-We ..... to do computer studies when we were at primary school  
a) mustn't                      b) doesn't have                      c) didn't have                      d) don't have
- 8-He ..... park here. It's against the law.  
a) mustn't                      b) doesn't have to                      c) has to                      d) must
- 9- Did you.....do P.E when you were at school?  
a) must                      b) has to                      c) have to                      d) had to
- 10-At the weekends , I .....get up early , I can stay in bed until 9 o'clock.  
a) mustn't                      b) must                      c) have to                      d) don't have to
11. You ..... pass your exams to go to university.  
a) should                      b) don't have to                      c) have to                      d) doesn't have to
12. You ..... do your homework at the same time everyday.  
a) shouldn't                      b) don't have to                      c) have to                      d) has to
13. You ..... show your passport when you leave the country .  
a) have to                      b) has to                      c) shouldn't                      d) needn't
- 14 I.....wear glasses because I can't see very well.  
a) mustn't                      b) don't have to                      c) have to                      d) shouldn't
- 15-Hany ..... go to school on time.  
a) don't have to                      b) have to                      c) has to                      d) doesn't have
- 16- It is cloudy today, so we.....take our sunglasses.  
a) don't have to                      b) not have to                      c) don't have                      d) have not to
- 17- We.....cook more; there's enough food.  
a) have to                      b) don't have to                      c) has to                      d) should
18. I really ..... buy my mother a present on her birthday. One should be grateful!  
a. must                      b. mustn't                      c. have to                      d. needn't
19. Unfortunately, my friend broke his leg and ..... go to hospital.  
a. didn't have to                      b. has to                      c. must to                      d. had to
20. Mona ..... any more bread; she had a lot in the fridge.  
a. had to buy                      b. mustn't                      c. didn't have to buy                      d. needn't buy
21. You ..... take this medicine; you are quite well now.  
a. need to                      b. don't have to                      c. have to                      d. mustn't
- 22 You ..... take photos here; it's a military area.  
a must                      b mustn't                      c needn't                      d shouldn't
- 23 At an airport, I .....show my passport.  
a can't                      b don't have to                      c have to                      d shouldn't
- 24- Is it ..... to take this medicine?  
a advice                      b should                      c necessary                      d must
- 25-You ..... run next to the swimming pool. You might fall over.  
a-mustn't                      b-needn't                      c-don't have to                      d-didn't have to
- 26-We ..... buy a present for Ali's birthday.  
a-have                      b-should                      c-must                      d-need
- 27-She isn't late for school so she .....hurry.  
a-didn't have                      b-don't need to                      c-doesn't need to                      d-can't
- 28-we ..... read a summary of a book in English next week.

a-had to

b-need

c-has to

d-have to

29.What must or mustn't you.....in a historic place ?

a. doing

b.does

c.do

d.did

30.This is a valuable book. you.....keep it and mustn't lose it.

a) must

b) mustn't

c) shouldn't

d) haven't

2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. It is not allowed to park your car here ( mustn't )
2. It isn't necessary for Basem to buy me the newspaper ( doesn't )
3. It wasn't necessary to wear a jacket. It wasn't so cold ( have to )
4. It's necessary to get a passport to go to London. ( have to )
5. It is necessary to run to catch my train. ( have to )
6. It is necessary for students to go to school on time ( have to )
7. It's against the law to drive a car without a license ( mustn't )
8. It's not necessary to get up early tomorrow. It's a holiday. ( have to )
9. You don't have to pay to go into the museum. ( necessary )
10. He wants to park here but it's against the law ( mustn't )
11. You don't have to get up early. It's a holiday. ( necessary )
12. It is necessary for him to study hard ( must )
13. I had to buy another mobile phone. (necessary)
14. Parking here is against the law. ( mustn't )

3- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 At our school we..... (haven t to) wear a uniform.
- 2- .....(Does) the boys have to get up early?
- 3- You .....(doesn't) have to shout. I can hear you.
- 4- We .....(has to) leave now or we ll miss the plane.
- 5- You..... have to go to school today. It s Friday.
- 6- We.....( not have) to go to school tomorrow because it's a holiday.
- 7.Have .....(you to) wear special clothes for your sports class
- 8.She .....(have to) show her mother her homework.
- 9 Students and teachers must.....( are) polite to each other.
- 10.We must.....( to go )to the laboratory for our science lessons.
- 11.Students must .....(arrives) at school on time.

**(advice) should / shouldn't + inf. نستخدم -**

←← نستخدم **should** بمعنى يجب ان للتحدث عن اشياء من الجيد ان نفعها.

Ex-You **should** go now The bus goes in ten minutes.

→Tourists **should** wear sun cream when it s very hot .

→You **should** definitely try some windsurfing.

←← نستخدم **shouldn't** بمعنى لا يجب ان للتحدث عن اشياء ليس من الجيد ان نفعها.

\*you **shouldn't** watch too much television.

→You **shouldn't** walk too much in the sun.

**السؤال Question:**

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتى :

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + Should

→should I go now?

√- Yes, you should

√- No, you shouldn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + should + كلمة استفهام

√-when **should** we **go** to the beach?

-- what **should** I **do**?

**تركيبات هامة تحفظ**

<b>Should =</b>	It is advisable/important to I advise you to If I were you, I would It is a good idea to You had better	+ مصدر
<b>Shouldn't =</b>	It is not advisable to I advise you not to If I were you, I wouldn't It is a good idea not to You had better not	+ مصدر

e.g. - I **advise you to study** hard = You **should study** hard = **if I were you, I would study** hard

**1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

- We..... drink a glass of milk every day.  
a. shouldn't                      b. can't                      c. mustn't                      d. should
- what should I .....to get high marks?  
a- does                      b-do                      c-did                      d-doing
- You..... always clean your teeth before you go to bed.  
a. shouldn't                      b. should                      c. have                      d. mustn't
- The saucepan is very hot. You..... touch it.  
a. shouldn't                      b. should                      c. haven't                      d. must
- We ..... drink too much fruit juice. It can have a lot of sugar in it, too.  
a. shouldn't                      b. should                      c. have                      d. must
- we should.....our teachers.  
a-to respect                      b-respects                      c-respected                      d-respect
- We .....be very careful when we cook in the kitchen..  
a.have                      b.mustn't                      b.shouldn't                      d.should



9 It's cold. You.....wear your jacket.

a) shouldn't      b) should      c) don't have to      d) mustn't

10 You.....remember to close the windows when you leave the house.

a) mustn't      b) don't have to      c) should      d) has to

11- It is cold and windy today. When you go outside, you..... a coat.

a- wear      b- should wear      c- shouldn't wear      d- are wearing

12-should we.....Mr. Khalid today?

a-meeting      b-met      c-to meet      d-meet

13-You.....take photos of people unless you ask them first.

a shouldn't      b must      c should      d have to

2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. If I were you, I'd read this book ( should )

2. I advise you to visit Aswan. ( should )

3. I advise you to study hard for the final exam ( should )

4. My advice to you is to get up early. ( shouldn't )

5. You should study your lessons carefully. ( advise )

6. I advise you not to walk too much in the sun. ( shouldn't )

7. you should avoid bad friends. ( shouldn't )

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1.You.....( should to )clean your teeth in the morning.

2.Laila feels ill. She should.....( sees) a doctor.

3.You .....(should)eat too much chocolate.

4.Ali .....(should not to) talk in the Maths lesson.

5-You should .....(studied) hard.

6-Hany.....( should) eat snacks in the classroom.

7.I don't know what I .....(shouldn't) do with my old clothes.

## Ability and inability

♣ could/couldn't + inf مصدر ① للتعبير عن قدرة فعل شئ او عدم القدرة في الماضي نستخدم:

Ex-I could swim when I was six, but my brother couldn't swim until he was about ten

→after only three months, he could read, write and speak English quite well

→When I was young ,I couldn't ride a bike.

Yes / No نتبع الاتي :

عند السؤال ب

Could you read when you were six? Yes, / could. I No, / couldn't

② للتعبير عن قدرة فعل شئ في مواقف محددة في الماضي نستخدم:

♣ was/ were( not) able to + inf مصدر Or couldn't

I was able to find your street, but I couldn't find your house.

I wasn't able to come to your house last weekend because i was ill

He was able to teach university graduates about computer programming

Yes / No او Wh question كالاتي :

عند السؤال ب

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + able to + فاعل + was/were + كلمة استفهام

→What were you able to see at the concert?

→Were you able to do the homework? Yes, I was. / No, / wasn't.

**1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1- ..... you speak English when you were six?

- a) Were                      b) Do                      c) Able                      d) Could

2- The maths homework was very difficult. Were you ..... do it?

- a) could                      b) able to                      c) able                      d) can

3- after only three months, he ..... read, write and speak English quite well

- a) could                      b) able to                      c) able                      d) can

4- my brother ..... swim until he was about ten

- a) can't                      b) wasn't able to                      c) weren't able                      d) couldn't

5- I ..... to come to your house last weekend because i was ill

- a) can't                      b) wasn't able                      c) weren't able                      d) couldn't

6- When I was young , I ..... swim very well.

- a- can                      b- am able to                      c- could                      d - can't

7- could you ..... chess when you were six?

- a- playing                      b- play                      c- plays                      d- played

8- my friend ..... answer all the questions correctly in the math test.

- a) has                      b) was able to                      c) were able to                      d) could

9- ..... you able to speak to the teacher today about the homework?

- a) Were                      b) Did                      c) was                      d) Could

10) Why weren't you ..... do the maths homework? Was it difficult?

- a. able                      b. could                      c. can                      d. able to

11. The weather was sunny, so we ..... eat outside

- a) couldn't to                      b) was able to                      c) were able to                      d) could

12. When she was young, my aunt ..... run for miles

- a) use to                      b) was able                      c) were able to                      d) could

**2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1. Nadia could play the piano in an early age. ( to )  
.....
2. Mona wasn't able to finish the project yesterday ( could )  
.....
3. Mahmoud Wael could give all the answers to the sums. ( able )  
.....
4. Could you find the lost bag? ( Were )  
.....
5. Ahmed spoke two languages when he was 12. ( able )  
.....
6. He couldn't use the new mobile. ( able )  
.....
7. Ahmed couldn't get the full marks. ( able )  
.....
8. Heba could speak two languages when she was ten. ( able )  
.....
9. Noha wasn't able to leave early last Monday. ( couldn't )  
.....
10. She wasn't able to do her homework yesterday. ( could )  
.....